

ES BACON,
STOUR, on King Street, has
Genuine Articles in
Grocery Line
its assortment complete.
ale, on the usual terms
Sugars, of various qua-

TEAS,
particularly sel-
ed for
family use

WINE &

Port
Brandy,
for family use,
St. Vincent's, and New

Whisky,
and Cider Vinegar,
closes, cassia, pimento,
pepper, rase and ground
for table use, dear barley
meal, soap, mould, dipt and
refined salt-petre. Botan
eras, madder, orrisroot's
ent shot all sizes, best
made gunpowder, sagoes
o, very best chewing to

per's snuff, Hunter's pipes
warranted of a superior
st ditto, wrapping paper
with generally every ar
whole or when have been
and will be disposed of on

Mandeville
and FAX STREET,
XANARIA:
FOR SALE,
t of WINES, LI
ROCERIES, &c.
sisting of

WINES.

Medos laret, in cases
old frontinac
best wine bitters
t-India rum
do.
aux and Naples brandy
try gin
cases
ry old
lyania rye whiskey
sider vinegar
skins
anna honey
e retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality

, different qualities
gars, Philadelphia, Ball
s, and Hamilton's su
do.
a. warrant-
clover; cassia; pim
rare and ground; salt-petre.
rice; pearl bar
phia mustard; beet
; flotant indigo; Geor
ton; flax; wool; mad
m; brimstone; chalk
ading paper and twine;
ading lines; demijohns;
ot; brandywine gunpow
der, the only real Br
rom P to treble sealed
in Hayanna segar.
n raisins in boxes.

prunes; soft shell'd
ellent pickles, each one
; capers, olives and all
the box.
good allum salt suitable
&c

DAILY BY
SNOWDEN
Proprietor,

Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1808.

No. 2224.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
no prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con
sent.

Chas. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictio
nary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound
and lettered.

July 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun
day last, a Negro Boy named GABRIEL
about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high
thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance,
he walks stiff, which proceeds from having
the rheumatism in his ankles—had on & took
with him a pair of light mixed woollen ve
lves, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts
and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS
will be given if taken in Alexandria, and
FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expens
es if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29.
All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish
Linens, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,
A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mc
Colls, on the north side of Prince
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays:

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Wou'd if He Cou'd

Time's a Tell-tale.

6m

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME, AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encourage
ment of these essential interests, the na
tion will be rendered more respec
table abroad and more prosper
ous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Ar
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
of Arlington House, in the District of Ce
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the na
tion seem awakened to the state of our so
vereign and domestic concerns, we conceive
that the important interests of Agriculture
and Manufactures should meet with a consider
able share of the public discussion. Cer
tain it is, that at no period of our political
history could these national subjects excite
more interest or be more properly urged to
the notice of the public mind. The unsettled
and impending appearance of our foreign af
fairs, and the present disturbed state of the
European world, renders it doubly necessary
for the citizens of America to cherish and
promote their domestic policy, whereby they
may derive those resources which are now
obtained from abroad and create wealth and
industry within themselves. Too long have
these important and patriotic interests been
neglected. The nation now feels their want,
and we trust will duly provide for their sup
port. Government, hitherto engaged in other
concerns, will now cherish those domestic
institutions, which will preserve the nation's
dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are
about to issue to the public, it is not our pro
vince to decide, but of the advantages to be
derived from its sale we would beg leave to
say every thing which a disinterested exertion
in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly
demands. And as the profits of this work,
after the expences of publication are paid,
will be solely devoted to the purposes of the
Arlington Institution, we may hope and con
fidently expect a liberal patronage from a
discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.
Printers in the U. States will please to
give this advertisement an insertion in their
respective papers, and such demand it will
be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on
liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually
attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice
order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine,
just received, and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

There is no new thing under
the Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 1808.

G RAY and HAMILTON, Tailors, Roy
al street; beg leave to inform the pub
lic, that by mutual consent they have dissolved
their partnership, and have exchanged receipts
from all claims on each other after the afo
re-said date.

N. B. The aforesaid GRAY will continue
to carry on his business in all its various
branches on Royal-street; the greatest atten
tion will be paid to the orders of Ladies and
Gentlemen who may honour him with their
patronage.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who were
disappointed during my absence, may depend
that every article specified in the former ad
vertisement, will be made in the completest
London Fashion, and truly ornamented with
wisdom, strength and beauty.

July 12.

5t

LENT OR LOST.

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOMEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return it, or call and pay for the
same.

ROBERT GRAY.

5t

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION A NEW WORK ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, ac
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca
neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEE,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the

French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

1. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist
ing of brown and white Rolls, Maxen Osn
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetings and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffees

40 hds. Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spec
macci and Tallow Can-fes, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsey's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half-pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cide, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels

Cheese

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

The following publication is taken from the Albany Register. Though we are not in the habit of republishing articles from that paper this appears to be written with so much truth and good sense as to merit particular attention.

The writer is evidently a high toned democrat.—The editor of the Register, in a prefatory article, professes to "know him well," and to "respect the purity of his motives;" and, in attempting to invalidate his severe truths and solid arguments, by idle and unfounded declamation, he only renders them more forcible and conclusive. The editor of the Register appears to dread the idea that "his columns should be made subservient to the views of a faction, whose conduct in relation to the embargo alone, has inspired him with a stronger detestation of their principles of political morality than he ever entertained before." Here the editor no doubt intended to pass one of his usual censures on federal principles, not recollecting that no federalist has gone further in condemning the ruinous measure of the embargo than his great leader and patron, the vice president, and many other conspicuous characters of the democratic party. The charge of French influence in effecting that degrading restriction on American commerce, was first founded and circulated by partisans of democracy, and is openly and unequivocally declared in the following publication by "A Citizen of New York," who is well known to that editor, and the purity of whose motives he respects.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

WITHOUT being initiated in the secrets of cabinets, it is still in the power of men who are used to political or diplomatic calculations, to raise a corner of the veil of the temple of Mercury, and try to discover by what magics his ministers try to impose on public credulity. With no other assistance but private combinations and hypothesis, I am now going to undertake to investigate the subject of the EMBARGO. That measure of our federal administration seems to have had three objects, the first ostensible, the second diplomatic, the third mystical. The ostensible or public and avowed object, was, during the dangers to which our property on the high seas was exposed, by the exterminating system of France and England, to retain our vessels, our seamen, and our property within our harbors, until those dangers could be removed.

The diplomatic or political and secret object, was on one side to compel, by the compulsion of their own wants, the English and the French to be more equitable towards us, and on the other side to comply apparently with the great views of Napoleon, for the annihilation of the British trade, in order to obtain from that conqueror some new acquisition of territory, highly gratifying for the southern states, by alluring him once more, as the Fox did the Crow, to drop the stolen cheese which he held in his claw.

The mystical or mysterious object, the most influential perhaps of all, was to make a grand experiment of the favorite plan of the economical school, to introduce among us a system of national industry, butted on agriculture and domestic manufactures exclusively, and to check commerce and navigation, considered by them as sycophantic suckers, which absorb all the juices intended by nature for the fructiferous branches.

I shall classify my remarks under these three heads.

On the ostensible object of the Embargo.

I confess honestly, that I have joined in the chorus of applause claimed for the embargo, considering it as a conservatory and dilatory measure, calculated for temporary purposes, and particularly to give time to our merchants to secure their property, and to our administration to put the country into a respectable state of defence. But I declare, with the same candor, that my mind was always perplexed with doubt on the efficacy of that experiment, if it was to be of some duration, and on the application to peace of an arbitrary act, which the powers of Europe have never pretended to justify but by an immediate state of war; because it suspends the effect of existing treaties or of a friendly correspondence; strains, by the want of shipping, foreign as well as national property, and raises in the cabinets of the belligerent powers suspicions of the intentions of those who have recourse to that ominous preliminary of hostilities. I was apprehensive also, that our private property and national income would not be much better secured by it than our peace, because the United States, being constantly in debt to Great Britain, and deriving a profitable

balance from their trade with the continental powers alone, that debt would have to be paid with their own cash, and because their national revenue, taking its source from foreign trade, must fail if that source was dried up; the natural consequence of which would be a total banishment of money, and the perilous establishment of a direct tax on the people, to meet our engagements and support our expences.

The fate of our vessels alarmed me, also, on the very principle upon which the utility of dry docks have been recommended by the president—immersed in our ports, in stagnant water, populated with destructive animalcules, of all kinds, and saturated with their hulls and their unattended rigging must perish rapidly, while the capital they represent is sinking to ruin.

As to our seamen my anxiety was great; those hardy sons of Neptune, used to an active life and to a severe discipline, abandoned in our most relaxed cities to indolence and debauchery, having no other support provided for them but private and municipal employment, uncongenial with their habits, must soon become as burthensome to society as to themselves, and as the sea is their element look for it in foreign service from which it will be difficult to recall them: the emigration of many of these useful men has already taken place and grows to an alarming degree.

The purposes which the public object of the embargo seemed calculated to answer, appeared to me accordingly problematical, though I considered it a duty not to publish my thoughts until my doubts were converted into realities, and until a sad experience had clearly demonstrated that the continuation of such a remedy like those nostrums which the most tender, the most affectionate parents frequently administer with the best intentions to their dearest children, would do more hurt than the evil itself, and generate fatal accidents which nature left alone would have prevented.

On the diplomatic object of the Embargo.

The stubborn steadiness of Great Britain in support of her maritime laws, which the imperious pretensions of France to force her to repeal, renders inseparable from her dignity, and the irrevocable decrees of the French emperor, compared to which those of Jupiter, sworn to by the Styx, were but jokes and bagatelles, baffle all expectation: a satisfactory accommodation with either of them on the right of neutrals, until G. Britain, from her floating wooden walls, sinks down—France and her allies by a more astonishing miracle becomes generous and equitable—or until Napoleon I. has accomplished his great views, which now embrace not only the subversion of the British government, but the conquest of their eastern empire, agreed upon at Tilsit, and then remember the neutrals. What, in the meantime will become of us poor American farmers and merchants with our embargo? Is it probable that by persevering in it, as it is said, with virtue, making speeches upon speeches, addresses upon addresses, to the people on its utility and omnipotence, encouraging our militia, and the officers of our unrecruited army to brandish their swords in the air, and crowding gun-boats next to gun-boats in our rivers, we shall compel those fierce tyrants of the world, drunker with blood and bent upon one another's destruction to listen to the calm voice of reason, and to lessen the danger to which our vessels are exposed by their excesses? Vain and illusory idea. The embargo has been and will be considered as an additional act of weakness by them, and what does not excite fear will never, among powers ruled solely by their passions, excite respect. But it is alledged that their interest is to trade with us, to sell us their goods, and to buy our produce, and that if we keep it up we shall finally succeed. Vain illusion again.

The French having all the markets of Europe at their disposal, can do without us for provisions, and their colonies will learn, and have learnt already, how to get their supplies from the spontaneous productions of the earth, from the Spanish main, or from the metropolis, as they did when the U. S. were English colonies, or by an interlope trade with the British themselves, who are always ready to make money even with their enemies. With respect to Great Britain, our market for the sale of her manufactures is certainly a much greater object than the extraction of our produce or the supplies of her colonies, for which she can provide by her excellent agriculture, her own East and West India produce, and the local situation of her North American colonies, and she has proved as much as her national haughty permitted, and more than I expected, that she was disposed not only to grant a satisfactory reparation for the insults offered to our national flag by their wanton tar, but also to palliate some of our grievances; if it could be done without a premature, indirect submission to the dictates of France. But

If the failure of that negotiation brings on a more aggravated suspension of her trade with us, smuggling will relieve her from that difficulty, and unless all our gun-boats, all our minute men, all our regular troops, with their flying artillery, are constantly patrolling on the immensity of our coasts and frontiers, to prevent the introduction of foreign goods and the exportation of our cash and produce, it will inevitably take place, and it has already begun. Another conclusive consideration, which invalidates the idea of compelling by the embargo, the powers of Europe to repeal their laws adverse to our neutrality is, that our navigation and the competition of our produce has become for them long ago an object of very serious jealousy, and that if we give up ourselves our mercantile correspondence with them and our navigation, to become romantic agriculturists, they will not be in a hurry to oppose that *virtuous* deed.

I cannot imagine that those considerations have escaped the sagacity of our enlightened administration, and I do not believe that the embargo was any more calculated to prevent the usual loss of some of our property at sea, than to oblige the king of England and the emperor of France to come to our terms; —**THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE UNDER THE ROSE.** Let us try to find it out. It cannot be denied that Mr. Jefferson made in France his entry on the diplomatic stage: he studied, at the court of Louis, the art of Machiavelli, and from a courtier of the king became a courier of the people, when the fire of the revolution first broke out, the most profuse doses of adulation and flattery were lavished upon him by the leading characters at that period: these marks of respect and confidence have been contumacious since, and the French ambassador brought to him and Mr. Madison in 1793, decrees of the national convention, naturalizing them both French citizens; the written answer of Mr. Madison, expressive of his gratitude, his admiration, and his devotion, was transmitted to France by the same minister, and the bloody Robespierre, who opened that memorable letter, was very much pleased at his civism. Mr. Jefferson, an older fox, took care himself of his answer. Some of the principal actors of the national assembly, who escaped murder by timely emigration, occupying now high stations under the imperial government, have had a chance to renew their correspondence with those Callo American citizens, for whose elevation they have felt some interest, and it is not altogether beyond the bounds of probability that when the French emperor blockaded England, and annulled her trade with his decrees, the embargo, which effectually does not hurt France a great deal, was dexterously contrived to comply, as much as possible, with his imperious wishes, without incurring the local dangers of a manifest partiality. It appears, however, by some expressions which have leaked out in the published part of that letter written by the French minister of foreign affairs, Champagny, to our minister, that a little more than the embargo is wanted to give up to the United States the Floridas, lately kidnapped from Spain. But here is the rub. Our cabinet, it is conjectured, is willing to increase as much as possible the importance of the southern states, but they don't want our northern states to be strengthened by the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia and the fisheries which would of course take place if war was declared between America and England. Indeed it is more than probable that if we were drove and pushed into that dreadful calamity by our half measures, and our defenseless situation, in vain would our brave Yorkers, our spirited Greenmountain boys, and our bold Yankees repair by their valor the aberrations of our cabinet, and strip Great Britain of her remaining continental possessions in North America; the actual administration would restore them at the peace under specious pretenses, but in reality for fear that those valuable acquisitions should throw too much in the balance on our side of the union, and diminish our subversiveness to the politics of Virginia. That jealousy is not a new thing, it existed already when the brave son of Erin, Montgomery, fell a useless victim under the walls of Quebec, and when his gallant companions, unsupplied, and unsupported, had to retire from a place ready to surrender. It existed, when La Fayette solicited, without success, to revenge those heroes, and join Canada to the American constellation; but when the French agents in 1793, attempted to annex New Orleans to the United States they were encouraged, though officially disavowed and persecuted, and the same perfidy has perhaps entangled Burr in the wild schemes which have bro't on his ruin. Our aggrandizement to the southward is unquestionably the darling object, the Notes on Virginia witness it, and when the penury of France has offered an opportunity to favor it, the money of the

states, who are more hurt than benefited by it, has not been spared. It appears from these remarks, that there are in all states various pretexts brought forward to deceive vulgar and secret motives which are dimly elucidated on the subject.

On the mystical object of the Embargo.

I now approach the profound mystery of the concealed laboratories, the great open secret of political economy. That modern science invented by the French philosophers and so skilfully applied by them to the happiness of their country, teaches us to consider culture as the paramount source of the wealth of nations, and to view commerce and navigation as mere subaltern agencies which may as well be conducted by foreigners, as by the natives; because the hand which they employ, can be turned to better advantage on the land to raise produce or improve domestic manufactures. It also teaches that the land paying definitively all private and public expenses, the best mode of taxation is what they call *an unic impe* on the neat produce, or in plain English direct tax on the clear income of property. Our beloved president has studied these learned dogmas in Paris, their quintessence is contained in his charming letter to the Tammany Society of N. York and others, and as every one has read them, it would be useless to repeat them here to prove that they are adopted and in operation. The French, impatient to enjoy the blessing of that natural order of things, have cut off the heads of their richest merchants, taken their property, destroyed several of their seaports, burnt the populous city of Lyons and all their manufacturers of luxuries, & planted potatoes in the elegant garden of the Tuilleries. But as those energetic measures would not do here, don't it seem to be likely enough that we proceed to the same end by a different course? And that an Embargo so cunningly introduced that it is no perhaps now in the power of Congress to repeal, will compel much sooner our merchants to turn to the plough, and their wives to the care of a dairy and the labor of the loom, than England to acknowledge the modern principles of neutrality, and France to respect them? What a glory it will be to have accomplished such a useful and moral revolution without scaffolds, without bloodshed, and with the help alone of a few messages and letters. The maritime states humbled and impoverished. Virginia, resting on the arm of slavery, ruling the union in peace, Philosophy triumphant, and the sage of Monticello having modestly thrown his mantle on his devoted servant, proclaimed by his disciples far superior to Confucius the legislator of China!

I hear the voice of our warmest embassadors, Madisonian, and a few of our good named republicans cry, it is easy to censure, but it is not easy to offer better plans than those which have been adopted by our wise administration, nor better measures to save the country from war, ruin, insult, &c. &c. Stop gentle folks, I give you a few days to meditate on my observations, and I beg as many to prepare my answer.

A CITIZEN OF NEW YORK.

* The Great Fucius of the dynasty of the cons left to the Chinese a code of Laws of moral and religious principles, which they observe with rigidity, he recommends above all other things, a perpetual embargo and no intercourse with foreign nations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Below, brig Junius, 11 days from St. Croix; by her we learn, that 11 or 12,000 barrels of flour, had arrived at that island and St. Thomas, and that at St. Croix flour was selling at 16 dollars per barrel.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

A large ship from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo (and said to have dispatches for government) went ashore on East-Hampton bar, on Tuesday night, 28th inst. Ship and cargo said to be lost.

(C) Supposed the Cornplanter, arrived

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The Secretary of the Navy has left this city for Baltimore, and the Secretary of War for Portland.

Mr. Erskine, the British minister, arrived in this city on Monday.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to Philip Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

July 13.

From the misty every On the 3 the Preside about the Major Sment as pa States, Ro upon the c to whom c may herea Archibul of his territory, racter, by an exequia cordially. Arrived Peterkin, ver Plate copper, & more the effect, and voyage. Montevideo there, Ma for Boston Stevens, o from Curri at Monte Buenos A We are to doubt i ane, the e a lieutena States. This is are fully a this countr W ment, and count to t great an i had becon and heroic an officer they all do this impo of Washin of tha app for are not so ed. They tation depi mand. E must ha dicated this his moder But ma and of pu of war supported dacy. V erious a the electric g democrats the Clinton and what deirable p Lane's sh

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

MR. SNOWDEN,
The following memoranda, if you judge of
any use, or amusement, is at your service.
July 13.

By information from Washington, the thermometer has been as high as 98°. I have heard that it has been as high in Alexandria, but mine has not exceeded 95 this year hitherto.

By a note which I have preserved, of the heat in 1803, (the year of our epidemic) it rose to 99°, the 13, 14, and 15th of July, and on the 16th, to 101°.

June 18.	Ther. Faren.	89.
19.		67.
26. at 7 P.M.		89.
6 7 8 and 9 P.M.		85.
27. 7 A.M.		80.
1 2 P.M.		90.
3 P.M.		91.
4 P.M.		92.
28. 7 A.M.		88.
2 P.M.		91.
29. 9 A.M.		87.
11 A.M.		89.
12 A.M.		91.
5 6 and 7 P.M.		92 to 93.
30. 11 A.M.		88.
2 P.M.		93.
3 P.M.		94.
4 P.M.		95.
5 P.M.		93.
July 1. 7 A.M.		88.
9 A.M.		88.
10 1 A.M.		90.
11 1 A.M.		92.
1 P.M.		94.
3 P.M.		95.

From the 19th to the 26th June, rainy and misty every day.

On the 30th June the Thermometer 98° at the President's house. Four men killed at or about the new bridge road from Washington.

Major Swann having resigned his appointment as pay-master of the army of the U. States, Robert Brent, his successor, entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st inst. to whom communications for the department may hereafter be addressed.

Archibald Mac Neil, esq. appointed consul of his Britannic majesty for the Orleans territory, has been recognized in that character, by the president of the U. States, and an exequatur has been granted to him accordingly.

Arrived at Newport, schr. Maria, capt. Peterkin, in 42 days from Montevideo, (river Plate) with a valuable cargo of bark, copper, &c. The Maria sailed from Baltimore the day before the embargo law took effect, and has made a safe and profitable voyage. Capt. P. informs that business at Montevideo was totally at a stand. Left there, May 14, ship Superb, Tracy, of and for Boston, to sail in 14 days, and ship —, Stevens, of Plymouth, (Mass.) just arrived from Curracoa—the only American vessel at Montevideo. No American vessels at Buenos Ayres.

We are told, and there seems no reason to doubt its correctness, that William Duane, the editor of the Aurora, is appointed a lieutenant colonel in the army of the U. States.

This is a piece of intelligence which we are fully aware, must fill the whole people of this country with astonishment and indignation. What could induce such an appointment, and how will the secretary of war account to the people of Pennsylvania for so great an indignity offered to them. What had become of all the revolutionary patriots and heroes of that state, to which it appears an officer of this rank was assigned? Are they all dead, or are they all federalists, that this imported incendiary—this calumniator of Washington should alone be found worthy of that appointment? Did Mr. Duane apply for it? If so, government, perhaps, are not so much to blame as might be imagined. They are in his power, and their reputation depended on complying with his demand. Had he asked the chief command, it must have been given him. If he has solicited this rank we ought to thank him for his moderation.

But may it not be a stroke of policy—a kind of purchase on the part of the secretary of war? We know that Mr. Duane has supported Mr. Madison for the next presidency. We also know that the learned, sagacious and polite secretary is friendly to the election of Mr. Clinton. Duane's paper has great influence on the minds of the democrats. If it could be brought over to the Clinton interest, it might do wonders, and what way more likely to affect this most desirable purpose than by garnishing colonel Duane's shoulders with a pair of epaulets,

and clapping him astride of his hobby-horse. Only let him mount his hobby, and he cares but little what course he steers.

[Wash. Fed.]

The French government paper in this city says: "There is no instance in the war, in which the French invaded or conquered any territory to which they were not provoked by military aggression actually committed, or conspiracies cherished to procure or promote the aggressions against France—there is not an instance in the whole war—all the invasions have been acts of *retaliation*, or rendered essential to the preservation of France."

We place this upon record merely to show what the French government alleges in its own defence. We will simply remark upon it at this time, that we are over and over again told, upon the same authority, that we have long had and still have in this country a powerful and numerous British faction who are plotting and executing just such conspiracies as are here spoken of, to procure and promote aggressions against France. So that we have already furnished precisely the provocation which, in the opinion of the Aurora, has justified the conquest of all continental Europe, and will, in the same manner, justify the conquest of the United States, whenever a French force can get at us. It will be merely an "act of *retaliation*" rendered essential to the preservation of France. Our fears upon this head, however, are not very great; for the people of America are now becoming sensible of their real situation, and another election will drive from the places of public trust those men whose weak or corrupt measures have brought the country into its present degraded condition.

(U. S. Gaz.)

Bonaparte's Aurora continues to assert, that "the detention of the Osage was by our minister, and a necessary measure on his part." Necessary indeed! The same kind of necessity as induced the king of Spain to abdicate his throne. In like manner the churches of Portugal and Spain have given their treasures to the arch plunderer—"It was a necessary measure on their part. It is too true that our government deems it necessary to permit their instructions in regard to a foreign embassy to be reviewed and reversed at the court of St. Cloud; but it is rather humiliating that we should be reminded of this necessity in a paper printed in our own language, and published in the metropolis of the U. S.

[Ibid.]

The Aurora says that England is "the sole aggressor of America, the sole disturber of the world." So then there is no aggression in the open and wanton violation of treaty, by an order that all commerce between the United States and the enemies of France shall cease. It is no aggression for the French emperor to assume to himself the power which our constitution has vested in the congress of the U. States to declare war, by pronouncing for us that war with England is declared, and "actually exists."

It is no aggression to seize and sequester all American property within the empire, for the avowed purpose of holding it as a pledge that we shall ratify the declaration of war which the emperor has been graciously pleased to make in our behalf. All this is pure "friendship and liberality." All this is nothing more than a lawful and proper exercise of a right which Bonaparte possesses as conqueror of Europe. Such, at least are the sentiments of a foreign emissary who publishes a paper for him in this city. We believe, however, that there are few if any Americans, of any political party, who are prepared to surrender to France the sovereignty of their country without an effort to maintain it.

[Ibid.]

DEMOCRATS.—Some of these writers, though most venomous and constant in abusing federalists, will yet stop to tell us that all the democracy of the country is united in defence of present state of things, and in their praise of the men and measures that produced this *sweet millennium of rest*. They add, "the great body of federalists are with us; they approve the embargo." Now hear a democrat, of the first water; a ministerialist, with strong lungs. The "Whig," contending that the embargo ought to be raised, says,

"Shall we become a sect of political *fla-gellants*, and scourge ourselves for the sins of our enemies? No. The people speak another language. That language is [WAR WITH ENGLAND.]

Again: In another place, after severely censuring the government for not immediately declaring war when Rose left this country, a correspondent in the "Whig" says,

"I feel for the reputation of my country. Insulted as she has been, we are esteemed as a nation of *few breakers* overwhelmed with *avarice*, and dead to all the noble feelings of a virtuous people. Talk as you will of the propriety and constitutionality of the embargo—and it was both proper and constitutional—yet the time is past when it could be useful. All the property that ever we expected to save by it, is long since in port. What then, do we wait for? To dispatch more ships with ridiculous messages to France and England? Oh! How we are DEGRADED! Let congress be convened to *rid us* of this cringing policy."

Such is the unanimity of the party; and such the undisguised opinion and wish of a paper declaring itself the PARTIZAN OF FRANCE.

[Fed. Gaz.]

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The admirers of Mr. Jefferson are continually prating of his economy. Economy is certainly a most essential virtue in the administration of any government, particularly of a republic; but there is a wide distinction between *economy* and *parsimony*. That disposition, which prefers to have the country exposed and defenceless, rather than expend the necessary sums upon fortifications and to support a respectable military and naval force, proceeds from a contracted and illiberal mind, and ill deserves the appellation of economy. We refer our readers to an eloquent and an enlightened statesman for an account of the discriminating qualities of these two things, so completely opposite, that one may be ranked high in the list of virtues, the other in that of pernicious vices.

"It may be new to his grace, but I beg leave to tell him, that mere parsimony is not economy. It is separable in theory from it; and in fact may, or may not, be a part of economy, according to circumstances. Expense, and great expense, may be an essential part in true economy: If parsimony were to be considered as one of the kinds of virtue, there is however another and an higher economy. Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists, not in saving, but in selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no powers of combination, no judgment. *Nicere* instinct, and that not of the noblest kind, may produce this false economy in perfection. The other economy has larger views. It demands a discriminating judgment and a firm, sagacious mind. It shuts one door to impudent importunity, only to open another, and a wider to unassuming merit."—Burke's letters to lord Fitzwilliam.

(Balt. Fed. Repub.)

A writer in a democratic paper printed in Vermont, complains that the number of the opposers of the present administration daily increases. That none but foreigners are permitted to trade with the Indians, who, in consequence, are imbuing hatred towards our citizens and government; and that the fur trade, on which the British set so much value, is all running into their hands.

The following is extracted from an editorial article in the New York Oracle:

"Bonaparte has made neither a declaration of hostilities nor an absolute resolve to continue in peace with us. He has decreed that all American vessels which are found in European seas after the 28th of April, shall be liable to seizure. This measure is predicated upon the supposition that they must have escaped from the U. S. in contravention of the embargo law, or that they were carrying on illicit commerce under cover of their flag. The same decree contains another remarkable clause which amply displays the cunning policy of the French government. "That American vessels shall be subject to embargo in France as long as the embargo continues in the U. S." because they assert that we laid the embargo under the idea that the English, under the orders of council, would seize our vessels, and that it would, in such case, benefit us.

DEFINITION OF FACTION.

By a *Faction* I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, still every Athenian assembly would have been a mob.

The Dean of St. Patrick paints, as natural as life, those duteous knee crooking knaves of faction, who have been drilled and marshalled in the trainband of Democracy.—He hath neither opinions, nor thoughts, nor actions, nor talk, that he can call his own, but all is conveyed to him by his leader, as wind is through an organ; the nourishment he re-

ceives hath been not only chewed but digested before it comes to his mouth.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not so much as take warning?

WITHERS & SANGSTER,
Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,

A SUPPLY OF

Fancy & Summer Goods.

Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete. They request those who have made memoranda, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

No postponement on account of the weather.

On THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1809,
Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, in five acts, called

A Cure for the Heart Ache,

Sir Hubert Stanley,	Mr. Cross.
Charles Stanley,	Mr. Cone.
Vortex,	Mr. Francis.
Yeag Rapide,	Mr. Wood.
Old Rapide,	Mr. Warren.
Frank Oakland,	Mr. Jefferson.
Farmer Oakland,	Mr. Bray.
Bronze,	Mr. Blisset.
Heartly,	Mr. Miller.
1st Waiter,	Mr. Briers.
2d Waiter,	Mr. Harris.
Servant to Sir Hubert,	Mr. Seymour.
Ellen,	Miss Hunt.
Miss Vortex,	Mrs. Francis.
Jessy Oakland,	Mrs. Wood.

1 —	12,000	—	500
1 —	14,000	—	1000
1 —	16,000	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank	—	—	2000

6162 Prizes—amounting to Dols. 75,000
11822 Blanks.—Sum raised } 15,000
including expences, }

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without deduction.

The drawing will positively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at \$5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where

On Saturday, an entire new Musical Opera, in two acts (never performed here) called *Youth, Love & Folly*—with the grand pantomimical melo drama, of *Valentine & Orono*.

* * * The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.

Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B. to no. 7,
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use) warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured

Tobacco, &c. &c.

16 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,

Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted,

Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—

which will be sold low to close sales,

7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown

Glass, in half boxes,

50 hds. retailing Molasses,

A few hds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,

New-England Rum, in hogsheads,

10 hds. good Sugars, &c.

For sale, on moderate terms, by

John & Thomas Vowell,

July 11.

A Third Dividend

FOR SALE.

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely palisaded in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Harry from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
S H O E S.

• E V E R Y D E S C R I P T I O N .

O N H A N D,

Soap and Candles in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6 dat law 5

To whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made for Duplicate Certificates of seven shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, the originals of which have been either lost or mislaid, viz. Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19—in the manner prescribed by the resolutions of the said Company.

John Potts.

July 2 dat law 5

The American Artillerist's Companion,

OR ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY

Just Published;

For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store;

The American Register;

OR,

General Repository of History, Politics,

and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The American Artillerist's Companion. No.

3. Price Two Dollars.

July 11.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 21 years of age, accustomed to all kinds of house work—She will be sold on a credit of 4 and 6 months.

Apply to the Printer.

June 14. 6t

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child. Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. 6t

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Monk Candles in small boxes, of super-

quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. 6t

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George and Thomas Burroughs, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 6t

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek. 6t

December 9.—[15.]

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and League O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO MAN—he is accustomed to arming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 28. 6t

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at Gadsby's tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6. dit 1st Aug

For Sale,

An elegant COACHEE, with Patent Curtains. It will serve either as a summer or a winter carriage—Also, Plated Harness for two horses. The carriage was built in Philadelphia, is in excellent order and has been very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES—To be seen at the next stable to the Washington tavern, in Pitt-street.

July 5.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

J O H N ,

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their wagoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, poulted lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn in the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trousers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor hat—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, and made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and twenty dollars if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I can get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of Port Tobacco, Charles county, at the court house at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of John D. Scott, deceased, being part of a tract of land called Peyton Manor, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 800 acres, of which between 59 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, Trustee.

July 8.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 22 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 8.

THE subscriber has on hand, 12,000 feet of Bay Wood, and 3,000 feet of St. Domingo Wood, which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

John Muir,

Cabinet-Maker, Royal-street, July 1.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has received in addition to his former stock, A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Mulcovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS,
particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dear barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermatic candles, refined salt-petre, floated

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacne.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixie's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

corner of KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &